

Kooyong Climate Change Alliance Candidate Scorecard

Candidate Questionnaire

Name:

Bill Chandler

Political Party:

Independent (no party affiliation)

Please tell us about your general views on climate change

1.1 Do you accept the views of climate scientists that

- The earth is already too hot?
- We face a climate emergency?
- Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced to zero as fast as possible?

(In this and subsequent questions in this format, check the box next to the question if you agree)

Scientific evidence linking global warming with human produced emissions has been available for some decades. A report in a NZ paper in 1912 (yes, a century ago) noted the link between global burning of coal and the effect on climate. Our politicians still don't get it, Australia is particularly vulnerable as are our Pacific neighbours, and much more positive action is being taken by countries across the globe.

The research has become progressively more detailed, firming up earlier research particularly in relation to the six greenhouse gases. This increasingly detailed data gained increased credibility through the 1997 Kyoto Protocol/UNFCCC, subsequent IPCC reports, and the COPs, from 1995 in Berlin to 2018 in Katowice. The UN SDGs provide a useful reference point to the complexity of the challenges.

That Australia managed to negotiate an 8% *increase* in emissions and a land clearing exemption set a very poor precedent that still leads to misleading claims about emission reductions. Using the so-called 'credits' is neither appropriate or acceptable. What is clear is that the situation is worse than previously described and deteriorating quicker than expected. It is certainly a climate emergency. It certainly requires urgent and rapid action.

To successfully achieve this urgent action will require:

- transparent information (the real facts, and the implication of change)
- extensive community engagement (ongoing education K-12, and beyond; media, etc), tuning into health concerns, job concerns, cost of living concerns
- skilled transition management (creative and strategic)
- an integrated transition (eg support for 'coal and gas' communities, alternative government investment stimulus, job retraining, etc)

1.2 Are you committed to supporting implementation of evidence based policies consistent with restricting global warming to 1.5 degrees C?

Yes No

The most recent evidence concludes that restricting warming to 1.5 degrees C will not be enough. Even at that level, the health, environment, and economic conditions for humans will be very challenging, and the negative effects on other species and the whole world ecology will be significant. Therefore, a lower temperature will need to be pursued. This is not an aspirational goal: it is something we must achieve or accept that we are responsible for depriving our children and grandchildren of the legacy they deserve (ie intergenerational theft).

Any other comments on your general views on climate change:

The term 'climate change' has become a bit problematic because many people, including the deniers and sceptics say, "the climate changes every day". I now tend to use the term 'global warming', unless it is clearly understood that 'climate change' is a serious problem which needs urgent action.

Clichés and slogans, such as "the great moral challenge of our generation", and renewable electricity targets are headline grabbing, but can be counter-productive because they attempt to simplify what is a complex challenge. There are many dimensions to reducing emissions to meet the 1.5 degree C or to do better than it. Further comments are set out below.

The remaining questions are intended to inform us about the specific climate change policies and actions you are committed to and that you undertake to advocate for and otherwise support as our representative in Federal Parliament if elected. In the following therefore, where the word "support" appears, please consider it to mean "advocate for and support".

2. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Targets*

2.1 What emissions reduction targets will you support?

Reduction by 2030 (% relative to 2005):

60+%**

Reduction by 2050 (% relative to 2005):

100%**

Target year for zero emissions:

2040

Will you support the exclusion of any carry-over credits from the Kyoto agreement in the calculation of emissions reductions against these targets?

Yes No

* There are various definitions of what emissions are included in the targets, and a lot of 'pea and thimble' statements by various parties that lack transparency as to what will actually be achieved in each sector. I assume you are considering total emissions, not just energy.

** Electricity generation and industry emissions (from coal, gas and oil) are the easiest to reduce, because the technology and community acceptance/uptake are already proven. The 26%-28% current target makes a mockery of claims of effective action. The move to 60+% renewables for this energy by 2030 is achievable with the cooperation of smart business, reformed energy management processes - and political will. It will need to be accompanied by education and training for job replacement, and compensation when some affected people are unfairly disadvantaged by the changes.

With the current impetus of community interest and support, a 90+% target for 2050 can be achieved. This would require a rapid move to electric vehicles and related infrastructure, and a serious review of city planning/transport planning and design. Mopping up miscellaneous sources of emissions (eg fires in coal mines; leaking gas operations, etc) could achieve 100% by 2050. This will require significant drawdown action.

2.2 Will you support excluding international offsets in the measurement of Australia's emissions reductions? Yes No

Australia has form in getting around emission performance targets (ref Kyoto and the flow on implications regarding credits). International offsets are likely to be counter-productive, and lead to inadequate action overall. A parallel argument is describing Adani et al coal, and LPG as not being counted, because the exported coal is burnt overseas, which simply misses the key point: we are dealing with global warming emergency.

3. Emissions Reductions

3.1 Will you support the following economy-wide initiatives to reduce emissions? :

- A price on carbon
- New regulations that set emissions limits and penalties

A key challenge is to recognise that the elements of economy-wide emissions vary by type, and degree of difficulty to change. Different approaches will be needed to affect the reductions needed. This goes well beyond simply getting rid of coal and gas. The following gives example of the holistic approach needed.

Global urbanisation and the development of cities is a major producer of emissions. For example: urban sprawl increases the use of nearby agriculture land, destroys carbon absorbing vegetation, increases the heat island effect resulting in more people resorting to air conditioning at peak electricity use times, and increases the need to travel, which is dominated by commuting by car ie dormitory suburbs without employment opportunities increase the need to travel. Historic suburban development patterns are predicated on the claim of 'more affordable housing'. Yes, the land is cheaper, but the building costs are similar and given the need to travel more usually involves buying extra cars, the overall cost of living may not be more affordable.

A no brainer is to mandate: high Greenstar ratings, no new gas, solar panels and storage, and proper solar orientation and landscaping. Creative design is then needed to make sure that housing affordability is not exacerbated.

Regional development only makes sense if the regional settlements are relatively self-contained (eg with jobs and services). Otherwise they are likely to require fast trains and freeways linking them to the capital cities, a macro version of dormitory suburbs.

Historic employment patterns are based on the availability of 'cheap' (but highly polluting) fossil fuel energy eg energy-intense aluminium manufactured in Portland with electricity generated from coal in the distant Latrobe Valley. People in both these industries still need jobs, and innovation is needed to generate new or amended skills and employment opportunities.

3.2 What other economy-wide measures will you support to reduce emissions? (Note that specific measures related to energy generation, transport and specific industries are covered separately below).

A key challenge for rapidly transitioning to a sustainable future is to address the need to move from a current 'consumer' culture to a 'nurture and sustain' culture. A current issue in many people's mind is household recycling. What if it stopped? If it just goes to landfill, what's the point. Toxic fires in macro storage areas are a more immediate threat to health and safety. The regulators have been asleep at the wheel, and the cost burden falls on the affected individuals and communities.

For some people this culture change will be very threatening – “the end of life as we know it”? Transparent information about the facts, and whole of life education will be important tools in the task: it is an intergenerational task. Education from K-12 and beyond. My grandchildren are already doing projects on the UN SD Goals, and the importance of renewables – well supported by their parents, my children. This needs to be built into the curriculum as a normalised part of learning, not an ideology.

A sleeper is how we accept imports (eg cars, inflammable building cladding, etc) with carbon emission and safety standards which are more damaging than those accepted in the countries they are produced. Why? Be wary of the fine print in international trade agreements.

3.3 What initiatives will you support to reduce emissions in manufacturing industry?

The myth is that Australia has lost its manufacturing industry. Look more closely, and we can see that the nature of manufacturing has changed. Obviously, solar panels and wind and hydro generators can be manufactured in Australia. More subtle are the opportunities for further change to be linked to innovation of ‘sustainable living’ products rather than the container loads of widgets which are made cheaply in low-wage economies and arrive at our ports daily. This will require a culture change in government and industry and encouraged/supported research and innovation. Government procurement policies need to underpin and set the example, to encourage industry to move to electricity or other low or no emission processes. ‘Clean coal’ and ‘clean gas’ are oxymorons.

Whole-of-life holistic pricing needs to be applied to manufactured products, so that there is transparency about the costs which are sometimes hidden as ‘externalities’ (eg the cost of reuse or recycling) or ‘unintended consequences’ (eg the unpriced but real health costs of burning fossil fuels).

A serious problem is the issues of recycling, particularly in packaging, toxic chemicals, and things such as car tyres. Regular fires in suburban areas are a risk to health, but the also undo progress being made in cleaning up the environmental areas such as creeks.

3.4 What initiatives will you support to reduce emissions in agriculture?

Stating the obvious, agriculture, by definition, is related to our food and clothing. The greatly increased size of the world population exacerbates the degree of emissions that in past eras could be better adsorbed into the natural environment. There are long traditions over many generations of people from many countries that have shaped and are shaping Australia’s agriculture. Making changes will require subtle and continuous changes of culture and lifestyle that people can understand and accept. Three dimensions are critical: understand the land and the climate; optimise the management of water; pursue agriculture that is best suited to our environment.

Indigenous peoples' understanding of land and climate can provide knowledge and skill which contributes to managing contemporary agriculture. This is not 'going back to the stone age', as some people fear. There is a good reason cotton is not a traditional crop in Australia. The fiasco of the Murray-Darling Basin is a long history of attempting to have traded water allocations when the water is simply not available: this creates losers and winners, and a sustainable environment is a loser.

Mechanisation, in particular the use of diesel, has been subsidised without accounting for the environmental costs. This can be dealt with by rapid transition to wind/solar electricity, which some mining industries are already doing.

Animals emit! A progressive transition to less meat has health benefits as well as environmental. Mandatory veganism is highly unlikely, and unnecessary. Contained emissions from contained animals are technologically possible, but the ethics are questionable. Growing vegetables and fibres frequently involves the misuse of polluting chemicals that may not directly add to global warming but is a key part of global environmental degradation which need to be addressed innovatively using what are often 'traditional' management methods.

Initiatives need will be: cooperative education (many farmers are innovators); supporting low emission approaches, not subsidising pollution such as diesel; acknowledging the true holistic cost of products (eg milk costs more than \$1 per litre to produce).

Good farmers are often more conscious of sustainability than activist city folk. Their livelihood and lifestyle depend on it. Working with them on innovative changes to farming methods (eg water management, appropriate cropping, soil restoration, etc) can be very productive. This is an important focus for CSIRO and other research bodies. Selective area reforestation is an important antidote for the unconscionable macro land clearing in Australia.

3.5 What initiatives will you support to promote reforestation, afforestation and restoration of biodiverse natural environments to increase greenhouse gas drawdown?

Some of this is related to agriculture, as noted in response to Q3.4. Stopping land clearing for low value agriculture is a critical start point. Extensive replanting in urban and rural areas creates employment as it assists drawdown. I am only starting to understand the implications of Paul Hawkin's work, and it is interesting to see that the innovative and environmental conscious Australia Bank is promoting his ideas.

A key driver of any change is to holistically assess costs and benefits and communicate this with all the affected parties. No one wants to be worse off, but many/most are prepared to make trade-offs that they understand.

I am professionally linked with the Australian Institute of Landcape Architects and the Planning Institute of Australia who are very active in promoting the greening of cities and green infrastructure, as well as the more obvious focus on rural and regional areas. This work needs to be better integrated into government, where silos (eg the transport departments) fail to see the opportunities for the holistic benefits of what otherwise

simply become engineering projects. Creek lines, public open space, recreation areas, productive agriculture land, and everyday streetscapes, are all part of this opportunity.

3.6 Will you support strengthening the Climate Change Authority with additional funding and expertise, and elevating its role in providing evidence based policy advice to Government? Yes No

This is a no-brainer, but it requires the ongoing appointment of people who can be sufficiently strong in giving 'frank and fearless advice' to politicians and have the mandate to be transparent in what that advice is. Its legislation must be able to support it against recalcitrant behaviour of a changed government. And its funding certainly needs to be increased, but I am not at this stage in a position to say by how much. Its funding must be related to its mandate, and without the threat of defunding.

3.7 Will you support amendment or replacement of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act* to ensure climate change impacts are a key consideration in all environmental assessments? Yes No

This is also a no-brainer. Firstly, it requires a culture change which directly and honestly relates the holistic costs involved in urban development and agriculture. It needs to holistically address all land, water, and air environments.

3.8 What level of funding will you support to the Green Climate Fund (under the Paris Agreement) to promote climate action in developing countries?

Australia is a rich and prosperous country. The principle is correct, but like the 'pea and thimble' games played with overseas aid, the real cost benefit analysis needs to be demonstrated (eg tied aid for security interests, or aid given related to other matters eg arms sales). The overall level of aid (about 0.2% GDP) is pathetic and has been reducing for some time. Kneejerk reactions relating to international threats is not a good way of determining what needs to be a much high figure. At this stage I am not well enough researched to put an actual figure on the level of funding needed, but they certainly need funding assistance to transition to renewables so they reduce their greenhouse emissions.

What other strategies will you support to assist climate action in developing countries?

Expertise, education, and financial assistance. It is no use us criticizing other countries for being seduced into coal plants, etc when we are not offering very positive incentives and assistance to them to focus on renewable. The same criteria apply to their environment as to ours: renewables are low emissions, reliable and affordable, and they should have the benefit of technological developments from developed countries.

4. Clean Energy Targets

4.1 What targets for generation of electricity by renewables will you support?

% renewables by 2025:

45%

% renewables by 2050:

100%+

Target year for 100% renewables:

2030

Honesty about the calculations would be helpful. The key is in peak demand management, the management of the grid, and financial mechanisms which focus on the users rather than the generators/distributors/retailers (including government agencies). It is critical that the reduction begin now and increase year on year, rather than just focus on distant targets.

4.2 What is your target year for 100% renewable energy production by industry across all sectors?

2045

Quite achievable, given smart business, good agency management and political will. As above, the transition must be skilfully managed to gain community support, particularly where the effects of the change will require some people to change both their orientation and their type of work.

5. Transitioning to renewables

5.1 Will you support the following steps to help achieve the transition to renewables?

- Ruling out the addition of new coal fired power generation to the grid;
- Ruling out the addition of new gas power generation to the grid;
- Ruling out government underwriting or public funding in any form to support fossil fuel energy generation;
- Adding greenhouse emission reductions to the National Energy Objective;

☒ Phasing out existing coal fired power stations; by when?

Yr: 2030

I am a very strong advocate for 'rapid transition to renewable energy'. At a personal level, I installed solar hot water panels in 1991 (yes, 27 years ago) and photo voltaic panels more than a decade ago. I am actively considering battery storage, and an electric car to replace my petrol version.

My aim is to achieve transition to 100% renewables by 2030. Rapid transition to renewable electricity generation is the easiest and cheapest way to achieve the overall greenhouse emission reductions required in the Paris Agreement. Transport, agriculture, and construction reductions are more difficult, but also need to be achieved ASAP. We need an integrated and comprehensive policy and plan to manage the transition. I will strongly advocate for this plan to:

- rule out any new coal or gas fired power generation
- rule out any government underwriting or public funding in any form to support fossil fuel energy generation
- add greenhouse emission reductions to the National Energy Objective, and
- phase out of all existing coal fired power stations by 2030. (This allows time to train for the transition to new jobs, and to rationalise investments. However, if the current substantial subsidies to fossil fuel generators were transferred to earlier closures, it could be possible to achieve 100% renewables by 2030).

Coal and gas quantities are extensive: they are a seductive source of cheap profits – unless the real costs are considered. Smart industry, and insurers and regulators, now realise this and support a price on carbon, in which case fossil fuels don't make economic sense. Coal and gas quantities are extensive, so they are a seductive source of cheap profits – unless the real cost is considered. So, reverse the onus: price carbon, and then these fossil fuels don't make economic sense.

5.2 Please provide details of the funding levels you will support to promote renewables, including grants and tax incentives for industry and consumers, and also including funding levels for ARENA and the CEFC.

- Funding, grants, and tax incentives need to be strategically targeted and managed – to get the most effect from limited resources. A bad example is the discredited so-called 'Direct Action' program of the current Federal government.
- Active community and smart business support for funding the promotion of renewables, and the grants and original feed-in tariffs were very effective in accelerating the uptake of PV panels. As an early adopter, I have benefited from this, but now do not need the ongoing incentive. (My panels were paid off some time ago, and I am now using the rebates to part-fund my campaign).
- ARENA and CEFC have achieve quite a lot despite having been heavily undermined

by the current Federal government, which has affected both their innovative mandate and their operations. Assuming a change of government, it is important to undertake an immediate and short strategic review of their mandate and operation, and then fund them to what is necessary to achieve the rapid transition to renewables. The quantum of funding is likely to be manageable and could come from the current fossil fuel subsidies.

5.3 What other strategies will you support to encourage the transition to 100% renewables? Please include details of funding where relevant.

- **Good news stories that need to be continually told through all media:**
There are already good examples of large scale solar, wind, and storage. Renewables create jobs. Perhaps the unions, which Labor is pandering to, would support renewables if it was clearly explained that the job opportunities will increase, not reduce. (The Adani job figures are simply lies). Education and retraining are part and parcel of any technological transition, and funding for this could come within the mandate of CEFC, in conjunction with other authorities and industry. The Victorian government has some good news stories in relation to the employment changes needed after the closure of Hazelwood.
- **Keeping media coverage positive:**
Positive media about small scale solar installations has played an important role in accelerating their rapid uptake. For an increasing number of people, having panels has become something to be proud of and, with better integration into building designs, will become even more so. Large scale wind and solar have received a more ambivalent response from media – from outright hostility to general concern about health and visual environments. Dubious claims (eg the Waubra health scare) need to be called out as false. Media dishonesty, for example, blaming renewables for the SA blackouts, is false, and Josh Frydenberg’s ongoing unconscionable dishonesty on this also needs to be called out.
- **Management of energy protocols and the grid:**
It may seem obvious, but the institutional management of energy is critical. In past decades, the rear-view mirror approach of the authorities and their processes created a very serious impediment to the development of renewables, and reinforced the dominance of fossil fuels. The grid and distribution protocols are still suffering from this neglect. More recently, AEMO is grappling with the challenge of bringing both our demand and supply management into the 21st century, and its role and approach needs to be reinforced.

5.4 What measures will you support to assist communities affected by the transition away from fossil fuel energy generation?

- **Planning well ahead for the rapid transition to renewables is critical:**
The most obvious fear people in these communities have is losing jobs. However, while door knocking with Environment Victoria in the Latrobe Valley before Hazelwood closed, it became clear that some of the people were looking positively

at how they could benefit from the changes. Some long-term power workers were keen to be consulted about how they could work in the new renewable industries.

- **Proactive support for new industries and new jobs:**
The Victorian government has provided constructive steps in this direction, with both new industries and retraining in the Latrobe Valley.
- **Local community consultation and resourcing:**
The fear of losing a sense of community is more subtle. This requires consultation and working proactively with community leaders and groups well ahead of closure of coal power stations. As above in 5.3, good news stories in local media (and national media) is a vital ingredient to overcome the negative media of the naysayers and climate deniers.

5.5 What incentives will you support to promote a clean energy export industry?

The incentives need to be well researched and well targeted:

- **Step one:** make sure that domestic supply is adequate and affordable *before* exporting excess energy. This puts common-sense ahead of international commerce.
- **Step two:** support distributed generation that can minimise the losses and costs of transporting energy over long distances. (eg generating in the Latrobe Valley to power high user Alcoa in Portland defies logic).
- **Step three:** support research and development of new energy possibilities eg hydrogen, but make sure that the overall environmental and cost benefits are positive.
- **Step 4:** Make sure that legislation does not privatise our common wealth eg the sun, water, hydrogen – they belong to all of us. Pay fair value to those who take the risk of research and development risk, but don't keep providing windfall subsidies when it is clear that reasonable profits can be made.
- **Step 5:** Make sure that export contracts are not undermined by energy subsidies given by the importing countries. The current AGL proposal for Westernport is based on flawed and confused logic that it is better and cheaper to import gas, even though we have plenty of gas in Australia.
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6. Transport

6.1 Will you support the following initiatives to encourage the increased uptake of electric vehicles?

- Make electric vehicles less expensive by means such as reducing government fees and charges or by subsidies
- Increase the availability of charging stations;
- Reduce the cost of ownership such as registration fees;

The only proviso is that the electricity is generated from renewable, not fossil fuels.

Please provide details of any other strategies you will support:

My career has specialised in the integration of land use planning and transport and urban design. The key to sustainable, environmentally responsible and cost-efficient transport is to begin with walking (attractive conditions for pedestrians) and provide seamless connection between transport modes (eg buses meet with train timetables). Freight need to be dealt with differently from private car travel

Put a real cost on car parking, including at railway stations.

Make it clear that 'congestion busting' is a political slogan, not a transport solution. Congestion is poor land use transport planning, not an excuse for building more polluting roads.

6.2 Will you support phasing out the following, and if so by what year?

- new diesel vehicles
- new internal combustion vehicles
- diesel tax rebate
- fringe benefit tax concessions on vehicle usage

Relate phasing out to cost mechanisms (consider the success of the cost of smoking model). I am glad I am not addicted to nicotine!

6.3 Will you support strengthening existing vehicle emissions standards for new vehicles? Yes No

Which international model would you use and when would you envisage implementation?

International model:

I am still considering the best model. However, it is clear that the recent dishonesty/criminality about car emissions by major companies is unacceptable and must be policed and standards enforced. And it must be much better than the current low Australian standards.

6.4 What measures will you support to encourage growth in public transport provision and usage?

Begin with better pedestrian and cycle planning. Develop seamless mode transitions, particularly bus to train. Charge for parking at railway stations, which can support use of buses or walking.

Increase frequency and reliability of services, where in cities a 10-minute service can replace timetables.

6.5 What other initiatives will you support to reduce emissions in the transport sector?

Reduction of short plane flights with high speed trains, while at the same time developing rail-related regional cities.

7. Coal and Gas Mining

7.1 Will you support legislation or regulation to achieve the following? Please indicate the proposed timing for the cessation of the activity.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stop any coal mining developments in the Galilee Basin	Yr 2019
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stop development of any new thermal coal mines	Yr 2019
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stop development of any new on-shore conventional gas mines	Yr 2019
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stop development of any new offshore gas and oil mines	Yr 2019
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stop development of any new unconventional gas mines	Yr 2019
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase out thermal coal mining in Australia	Yr 2025
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase out natural gas and oil mining in Australia	Yr 2025

The challenge to change activities that have dominated energy production for a century should not be under-estimated. It is wishful thinking to assume it can be changed overnight. However, it is vital that the changes be made as soon as possible, and the key to successfully making the changes will be/is a skilled and well managed transition.

Step 1: have a clear policy and action plan as to what changes need to be made, including ambitious but achievable targets and definition of who needs to do what when – ie a strategic approach.

Step 2: proactively develop nexus actions ie what related things need to happen. For

example: timely training, retraining and employment in renewables or other activities. This is critical for the people effected, and also to overcome the pushback from CFMEU, etc which currently leaves Labor and the Coalition in a similar position in relation to coal. Step 3: develop and enact legal, financial and management changes to lead and match the new conditions eg demand management which has been successfully applied to water management and applies de facto for roads because of congestion.

7.2 Will you support a review of Adani's licence for the Carmichael coal mine under section 145 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*?

Yes No

A no-brainer. Adani breaks the law anyway, and continues to mislead the public, including the unions about jobs. It is important to see the so-called 'sovereign risk' as a 'sovereign bluff', but be aware that the current government may sign agreements which will be subject to legal contract and cost the public if they are cancelled, as occurred with the East West Link Road in Victoria.

7.3 Will you support ruling out public funding in any form to support fossil fuel mining?

Yes No

Another no-brainer

7.4 Will you support strengthening of legal and regulatory requirements for mining companies to rehabilitate closed mine sites? Yes No

How?

Yes. Perhaps carrot and stick: pay tax or bond ahead of time, when the profits and super-profits are being made, or have legally enforceable rehabilitation agreement which prevent bankruptcy/phoenixing escape processes.

Work cooperatively with recreation and agriculture interests eg reforestation with suitable species where climate allows. Also possible use of mines for solar farms, so that farming land is not used.

7.5 What strategies will you support to promote the transition away from coal and gas mining, including assistance for the affected workforce and local communities? Please include details of funding.

Understanding the reasonable fears, provide practical information and education about adaptation. Provide compensation where the winner/loser equation is unbalanced - but focus on education and training for new employment opportunities.

Some funding can come through normal taxation and funding processes eg TAFE education, etc. Any subsidy programs need to be carefully targeted with both

performance and time frames specified.

Additional comments

Please use the space below to tell us more about your views on climate change not already covered. Please attach any additional documents you believe are relevant.

Working as a strategic planner for cities and regions for four decades has included consideration of the best situation using optimal resources for decades, before sustainability became a key word. My city planning work is underpinned by a clear process: first, understand the issues and what needs to be done; assess the best options; devise a clear plan - and then do it.

In 2005, seeing Al Gore's 'Inconvenient truth' led to a much sharper focus, and led to being a founding and active member of the Lighter Footprints group in Kooyong since then.

A copy of my intending Independent Candidate information sheet is attached.

Thank you!